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FELIPE POEY WITH A CATALOGUE OF THE MOLLUSCA DESCRIBED BY HIM

By KENNETH J. BOSS AND MORRIS K. JACOBSON

Felipe Poey y Aloy (1799-1891), a Cuban of outstanding scientific abilities, is very little known in the United States. To specialists in the biological sciences, especially ichthyology, ornithology, entomology and malacology, he is familiar for his contributions to Cuban natural history. An active student of such diverse disciplines as archaeology, philosophy and jurisprudence, Poey was also the author of an estimable body of poetry and linguistic studies (Dihigo, 1915) and modernized the medieval methods of education in 19th century Cuba. In each of these fields, his contributions were solid and praiseworthy. His studies in malacology are fundamental to the study of Cuban mollusks, especially terrestrial prosobranchs and pulmonates, and most of the species he named and described are still recognized today.

Felipe Poey was born in Havana¹ on May 26, 1799. His father was Juan Andrés Poey y Lacasse, a native of Oloron in the Béarn region of southern France, which was formerly a province of Spanish Navarre. His mother was María del Rosario Aloy y Rivera, a member of the local Spanish aristocracy in Havana.

¹We have used the spelling "Havana" for brevity and in accordance with earlier English practice, although the citation of "La Habana" is preferred by some authorities.

When he was scarcely 5 years old, Felipe and his family moved to France and settled in Pau in the lower Pyrenees. Here he received his primary education. When his father died, his mother moved back to Havana, leaving her son in a boarding school in Pau for 3 more years. Here he contracted what seems to have been polio and he was left for the rest of his life with a paralyzed right side. Chardon (1949:239) wrote that he had “una imperfección física en una pierna” but it was apparently much more serious. Charles Wright, the American botanist and collector, met Poey, and on July 24, 1865 wrote in a letter to Asa Gray at Harvard as follows: “Poey [is] a jolly old soul who takes short strolls where the walking is smooth, swinging about his semi-paralytic arm and leg. His right side is partially paralytic. He writes with his left hand and straight down the page like the Chinese, or he turns the paper side-wise to him — the lines running up and down.” As a result of this life-long infirmity, Poey spent very little time in the field. Almost all the new species of mollusks he described were brought to him by colleagues whom he mentions in the descriptions. Friends also probably secured for him the insects, birds, and fishes he worked with. Many of his fishes were given him by the fishermen of Cojímar and Boquete de La Habana who provided him with specimens for more than 35 years.¹ In 1884, when the great American ichthyologist David Starr Jordan was in Havana, he found that when he visited the Calle San Nicolás near the embarcadero to look over the catch of the fishermen, the words “‘amigo de Don Felipe’ were a passport to friendly help” (Jordan 1884: 547). The slogan of these fishermen was ‘Para todo pez nuevo, busca a Don Felipe’ (with every new fish, go looking for Don Felipe). With this sort of help

¹Although Poey did very little collecting, he did visit fishing ports often to study and draw fresh specimens. According to Carlos de la Torre, Poey made his outlines placing the specimens over a piece of paper to obtain exact reproductions. This is why some of his original drawings, like those of some sharks, are huge (Canet, *pers. com.*)



Plate 14

FELIPE POEY Y ALOY

1799-1891

he turned out the greatest work on Cuban fishes ever written and one of the outstanding ichthyological treatises.

In the lovely region around Pau the crippled little boy, separated by his ailment from his companions, developed his deep love for nature. However, his mother used to insist that this interest was innate and that even as an infant he spent an entire hour on his belly watching the activities of a colony of ants (Sánchez Roig 1955: 50).

Back in Havana, he attended the Royal Seminaries of San Carlos and San Ambrosio, the most prestigious preparatory schools of Havana. He studied philosophy under Félix Varela and the law under Justo Vélez, and both his theses dealing with philosophy and law, as well as a paper on economics, were published before he graduated.

He received his degree as bachelor of laws in 1820 and in the same year became a member of the Sociedad Patriótica (later the Amigos del País), a learned society of Cubans interested in the cultural, economic and social development of the island. At the same time he began to make collections of plants, animals, while also contributing articles to "El Observador Habanero," a periodical devoted to politics, the sciences, and literature.

To please his mother he went to Madrid to complete his studies in law and received his degree with honors as doctor of laws at the Universidad Central de Madrid in 1822. For a while he taught law in the Nacional Academia de Ambas Jurisprudencias in Madrid. His lectures were popular because of his easy flow of language and his passionate devotion to liberty. He had to leave Spain because he opposed the oppressive regime of Fernando VII, and he returned to Cuba in 1823. While in Spain he visited the archives, searching for manuscripts dealing with the discovery, conquest, and colonization of America. His intellectual interests were always varied.

Once again in Cuba he supported himself by teaching in in the colegios of San Cristóbal, Carraguao, and San Francisco de Asís. He never showed any interest in engaging in the actual practice of law.

In 1824 he married María de Jesús Aguirre y Hornillo with whom he had five children, one of whom, Andrés, was the founder of the Academia de Ciencias de La Habana and a subdirector of the observatory of Paris. In 1824 Poey published some poems and began to interest himself intensively in Natural History, especially fishes.

In 1826 Poey moved to France bringing with him over 80 illustrations of Cuban fishes and a barrel of 35 fish specimens preserved in brandy which he gave to the great French naturalist Georges Cuvier. Poey's observations were included in Cuvier and Valenciennes' *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*. The interest of such eminent scholars in the work of a young Cuban inspired Poey and he devoted himself more deeply to ichthyology. Poey also brought along specimens of plants, insects, and other animals. In Paris he spent his time at the law school, the Natural History Museum, and the Botanical Garden. Although he received licenses in French and Spanish law, he was never a practising lawyer.

In 1829 he showed his interest in improving primary education by publishing *Cartilla Geográfica para las Escuelas Primarias* in Havana, the first book on geography ever published in Cuba (Alvarez Conde 1958: 217). It went through numerous editions. In 1832 Poey was the youngest of a group of naturalists — including Latreille, Serville, and Guérin-Meneville — who established the Entomological Society of France in Paris. He began, at this time, a monograph on the lepidoptera of Cuba of which two parts were published in 1832. The work was interrupted when he returned to Cuba in 1833, but it was later continued in the *Memorias sobre la Historia Natural de la Isla de Cuba*.

On November 3, 1836 he was elected corresponding member of the Royal Zoological Society of London and in the same year he published two more important works on geography. In 1838 he was honored with the title of Socio de Mérito of the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País. In 1839, under his instigation, the Museum of Natural History of Havana was founded with himself as first director.

In 1840 he published textbooks on minerology and geography and collaborated in the *Repertorio Médico Habanero*, a monthly review founded by Nicolás José Gutiérrez and others. In this year he also met Juan Gundlach, the gentle and devoted cubanized German with whom he formed a lifelong friendship. Some of the few collecting expeditions in which Poey participated were undertaken with his young disciple Carlos de la Torre. They visited Cárdenas in Matanzas, the Isle of Pines, and Rangel and San Diego de los Baños in Pinar del Río. In 1833 he collected butterflies in Banes, in Oriente (Sánchez Roig 1955: 50).

In 1842 Poey began his long association with the University of Havana which lasted until his death in 1891.¹ It is sufficient merely to list his activities there to show how greatly he influenced the transformation of that ancient institution. In 1842 he introduced the studies of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, writing the text books and contributing many articles on his investigations to various periodicals. Through his long teaching career, he instructed in diverse disciplines in the natural sciences, including zoology, botany, mineralogy, geology and paleontology. In 1873, he became the Dean of the Faculties of Philosophy, Letters, and Sciences, but in 1880, he retained only the post of Dean of Sciences. In his last years in the University, he taught Vertebrate Zoology and the Zoography of the Vertebrates.

While he was occupying his various positions at the University, he compiled, between the years 1851 and 1861, his *Memorias Sobre la Historia Natural de la Isla de Cuba* in two volumes with many illustrations (see Norman, 1938). His chief contributions to our knowledge of Cuban land shells appear in this work. Of the articles which are part of the *Memorias*, 16 dealt exclusively with mollusks, mainly the descriptions of new species. The degree of enthusiasm with which Poey pursued many of his multiple interests, and the literary skill he utilized, can be seen in

¹His very appointment as professor of zoology was, as Sánchez Roig (1955: 36) writes, an "excepción única," because his only degree was a Ph.D. in law.

his account of his trip to Rangel [he had arrived at the end of the arid season and the ground was still quite dry]: "Here I was, on the seventh day after my arrival, spending much time vainly trying to conjure the fleeting clouds to give up their moisture, when at 2 in the afternoon — it began to rain. Don't get excited, worthy reader, it was not one of your stupendous downpours. I repeat, it merely began to rain, but enough rain fell to lure the living mollusks out, to refresh them in their hiding places, to let them know of the presence of the malacozoologist Poey who had arrived to do them the honor of letting the whole world know of their existence so that later they could say with pride, 'So we are worth something after all.'"

Another example of Poey's persevering powers of observation and of the lively style in which parts of the *Memorias* are written is seen in his account of the behavior of *Megalomastoma* (= *Farcimen*), an example of the proverbial snail and its pace (Mem. 1: 401): "It is not an easy matter to observe these animals moving about, since they show such a tremendous amount of laziness and torpor when the time comes to be active. After newly collected living specimens are placed in a humid environment [on a table], and when one of them gets ready to take a walk, he begins by extending his foot very very slowly, taking long resting periods in between. When his head is finally free of the shell, as much as an entire hour can go by without any more movement. It sits there, tentacles drooping, as though dead. Finally there is a slow movement, the heavy shell falls to one side and then plunges to the floor, its weight dragging the owner along, 'owner' of course only in a literary sense since shell and animal are one."

Poey's greatest work is his *Ictiología Cubana*. The text, in French, was completed in 1877 and the Atlas in ten large folio volumes plus a supplement, in 1878. The atlas consists of 1040 plates with 1300 figures in color and natural size (except sharks) illustrating 758 species of Cuban fishes, all executed magnificently by Poey himself. (Though Poey showed himself to be a superb artist and draftsman in his illustrations of fishes, insects, and other creatures, the gen-

erally simple shape of some land shells offered little challenge to him and they are sometimes less successful than his other drawings.) The manuscript won prizes at the Amsterdam Fair in 1883 and gained the author two coveted foreign titles of honor.¹ Although the British Museum and the Smithsonian Institution both bid high prices for the work, Poey preferred to sell it at a much lower price to the Spanish government, and it remains largely unpublished in the library of the Museum of Natural History in Madrid to this day. In the 1930's, the government of President Machado in Havana set aside \$10,000 to arrange for its publication, and although two prominent naturalists, Dr. Carlos de la Torre and Felipe García Cañizares, worked to prepare it for publication, this was prevented, as Alvarez (1958: 232) writes, by "crisis económicas sucesivas." In 1955, under the editorship of Mario Sánchez Roig and Federico Gómez de la Maza, a first volume in Spanish of 372 pages appeared in Havana, containing an introduction and part of the text. Apparently this work was not continued and the superb illustrations have never appeared in print as of this date. Further efforts are planned to print Poey's *Ictiología* (Duarte Bello, 1962).

Another important work connected with Poey was the *Repertorio Físico Natural de la Isla de Cuba* (see Norman, 1938), a compilation of articles on various fields of natural history which he conducted from 1865 to 1868. Here contributions by most of the well-known Cuban scientists appeared, among them Juan Gundlach, F. Sauvalle, Manuel J. Presas, Nicolás José Gutiérrez, Rafael Arango, Fernández de Castro and many others. In the *Repertorio* Poey published his anthropological article on the deliberately deformed cranium of a Caribe Indian. This study displayed his interest in anthropology and on October 7, 1877, Poey helped found the Sociedad Antropología de Cuba.

Poey was instrumental in founding other Cuban societies of learning. On April 8, 1861 he was one of the founders

¹King William III conferred on him the decoration of the order of the "Lion Néerlandais" and the King of Spain distinguished him with the title "Encomendador de la Order de Isabel la Católica."

of the Real Academia de Ciencias Médicas, Físicas, y Naturales de La Habana. In one of the sessions of this group Poey described the jaw of an unknown fossil animal and indicated that it showed that Cuba at one time had had closer faunistic connections with the continent.

Poey's portraits show him, at maturity as well as in old age, to have been a handsome, broad-browed man with a serious dignified face. David Starr Jordan (1922, vol. 1: 285), who met him in 1884, seven years before his death, described him as follows: "A man of large stature, with fair hair and gray eyes, by no means typically Spanish in appearance, he contrasted strongly with his fellow Cubans, and he used to say: 'Comme naturaliste je ne suis pas espagnol — je suis cosmopolite'. He had a most happy temperament with a manner peculiarly cheery and genial. Simple, direct, unaffected, he was to me one of the most charming of my scientific colleagues" (1922: vol. 1: 285).

This picture fits in well with Wright's earlier description of Poey as a "jolly old soul". There were other no less endearing qualities in his character. Montané (1918) mentions his absent-mindedness; he was always forgetting his brief-case, his watch, or his money. "He enjoyed himself like any youngster; he was captivated by women but, like the fabulous salamander, he could walk through the fire without being burned."

Poey died in Havana on January 28, 1891 while he was still active in his work at the University (Chardon 1947). On June 5, 1907 his remains were exhumed from the Colón cemetery and reburied in the vestibule of the building of the Faculty of Sciences which was named in his honor. On January 15, 1909, an impressive mausoleum was raised there with a long Latin inscription and a marble bust of the scholar. On May 26, 1913, the Sociedad Cubana de Historia Natural "Felipe Poey" was organized, and in its well printed *Memorias* many of the most significant studies of Cuban natural history appeared. The society was apparently abolished by the Castro Government in 1960 and its place was taken by the Academy of Sciences. One of

the series of publications of the Academy is named *Poeyana* in honor of the famous man.

Among the foreign titles which Poey enjoyed were the following: a co-founder of the Entomological Society of France, corresponding member of the Royal Zoological Society of London, The Smithsonian Institution of Washington, the Academy of Natural Sciences and the Entomological Society in Philadelphia, the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, and the Essex Institute in New England. He was an honorary member of other groups like the Natural History Society of Berlin and Natural History Society of Buffalo.

In an effulgent fashion, the Cuban writers (Dihigo, 1915; Jaume, 1955; Mestre, 1891; Montané, 1918; Torre, 1942) shower reams of almost hysterical praise upon Poey. At times the reader has to struggle through many pages of dithyrambic prose before he can garner a single sober fact. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that this talented and industrious man added much to the intellectual life of his country. He contributed significantly to the knowledge of Cuba's bewilderingly rich fauna and he deserves to be better known.

NOTE TO THE CATALOGUE

Poey frequently included taxa ostensibly introduced by other authors into articles authored by himself. In such cases, he adopted one of two different procedures: he either added the abbreviation "mss." plus the author's name to the taxon or he printed the author's name alone. It is easy to assume that when Poey used "mss." he used the manuscript name alone and that the description itself was written by Poey. Such a taxon should be credited to him. On the other hand, when he used the author's name without "mss." it may be assumed that he merely copied the description of that author and that thus the name should be credited to the author. We have no way of knowing whether Poey really had this in mind, or, if he did, whether he consistently followed this practice.

Unfortunately these two assumptions are not always valid. In some cases, e.g. *Cyclostoma deficiens* Gundlach 1858, Poey added "mss." to the taxon in the *Memorias*. But Gundlach actually had introduced the taxon together with a complete description (which Poey later copied) in an article authored by himself in 1857 (Malak. Blätt. 4: 42). In this case we can only assume that Gundlach sent Poey a description in the manuscript which he (Gundlach) later had published without informing Poey of this fact. This shows that Poey's use of "mss." was not always consistent with our two earlier assumptions.

In spite of this we have assigned all names with the rubric "mss." to Poey unless we found that, as in the case immediately above, the name and the description belong to another author, in which case we have made suitable adjustments. In the other instances where "mss." was omitted, we have, for the sake of completeness, included such names, adding the rubric "[in] Poey" unless the name has been previously published. We have checked both subsequent references for all species as well as the extensively documented summary of the Cuban molluscan fauna by Arango (1878-1880).

For the dates of the pages and plates of the *Memorias* and *Repertorio*, in which Poey described nearly all his species of mollusks, we have relied on Norman (1938).

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CATALOGUE OF MALACOLOGICAL TAXA
INTRODUCED BY POEY AND
THEIR LATEST REPLACEMENT

- abdita* Poey, *Subulina* 1858. Mem. 2: 29, pl. 2, figs. 15-16 (Almendares, prope Habanam); *Leptinaria striosa* var. *abdita* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1906: 297.
- acuminata* (Velasquez MS) Poey, *Helicina* 1851 (pl. 5). Mem. 1: 112, 119, pl. 5, figs. 13-14 (San Diego [de los Baños, Pinar del Río]); *Ustronia acuminata* (Poey), *teste* Clench & Jacobson 1971b: 415, type-locality there restricted, Viñales, Pinar del Río.
- adamsiana* Poey, *Cylindrella* 1854. Mem. 1: 448 (Cuba), *non* Pfeiffer 1851. renamed *gundlachiana* (q.v.); *Brachypodella* (*Gyraxis*) *gundlachiana* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1904: 60, pl. 62, figs. 24, 25; pl. 64, fig. 8.

- albida** (Gundlach MS) Poey, *Succinea tenuis* 1858. Mem. 2: 88 (in montis Trinitariis [Las Villas]); ? synonym of *tenuis* Poey.
- apertum** Poey, *Megalomastoma* 1851 (pl. 7). Mem. 1: 393, 405, pl. 7 (as *Cyclostoma*), figs. 15-16 (en la costa del Sud); synonym of *Farcimen (F.) tortum* (Wood 1828), *teste* Torre *et al.* 1942: 26.
- arangiana** Poey, *Helix* 1854. Mem. 1: 410, pl. 25, figs. 1-4 (as *H. sagemon* var. B); figs. 9-11; pl. 11, figs. 17-20 (Manzanillo [Oriente]); synonym of *Helix (Caracolus) marginella* Gmelin 1789, *teste* Pilsbry 1889: 123, 1894: 93 as *Pleurodonte (Caracolus)*. Note: Arango (1879: 74) synonymized *arangiana* with *Helix (Caracolus) sagemon* (Beck).
- ascendens** Poey, *Stenogyra* 1854. Mem. 1: 422 (no locality); synonym of *Opeas goodalli* (Miller 1822), *teste* Pilsbry 1906: 201, 203.
- baracoensis** (Gutierrez MS) Poey, *Helix* 1858. Mem. 2: 26 (Baracoa [Oriente]); see Pilsbry 1889: 67, pl. 2, figs. 13-15; 1894: 97 (as *Pleurodonte (Zachrysia)*; *Zachrysia (Chrysius) baracoensis* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1929: 586.
- bastidana** Poey, *Helicina* 1854. Mem. 1: 415, pl. 33, figs. 11-12 (Puerto Príncipe) [Camagüey]; synonym of *Emoda bayamensis* (Poey), *teste* Clench & Jacobson 1971a: 113.
- bayamensis** Poey, *Helicina* 1854. Mem. 1: 416, pl. 33, figs. 8-11 [7-10] (Bayamo [Oriente]); lectotype MCZ 73855, selected by Clench & Jacobson 1971a: 113, pl. 2, fig. 4); *Emoda bayamensis* (Poey), *teste* Clench & Jacobson 1971a: 113.
- beathiana** Poey, *Pineria* 1854. Mem. 1: 430, pl. 34, figs. 17-18 (Sierra de Caballos, Isla de Pinos); *Pineria beathiana* Poey, *teste* Arango 1879: 87.
- bellula** Poey, *Helix* 1858. Mem. 2: 7, *nomen nudum*; synonym of *Hemitrochus lucipeta* (Poey 1854), *teste* Pilsbry 1889: 32.

- blainiana** Poey, *Achatina* 1852 (pl. 12). Mem. 1: 206, 212, pl. 12, figs. 4-6 (en la loma de Rangel [Pinar del Río]); *Liguus blainianus* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1899: 174-5.
- briarea** Poey, *Helicina* 1852 (pl. 11). Mem. 1: 108, 119, pl. 11, figs. 9-12 (San Diego de los Baños [Pinar del Río] (*sic*); lectotype MCZ 73854, Clench & Jacobson, 1971a: 116; type-locality, Trinidad mountains, Las Villas); *Emoda briarea* (Poey). Note: The original type-locality was in error; the species is found only in Las Villas Province (Clench & Jacobson, 1971a: 116-7).
- callosa** Poey, *Helicina* 1854. Mem. 1: 430, pl. 33, figs. 13-14 (en la Isla de Pinos); *Troschelviana* (*Microviana*) *callosa* (Poey), *teste* Clench & Jacobson 1971b: 441.
- chrysochasma** Poey, *Helicina* 1853 (pl. 25). Mem. 1: pl. 25, figs. 17-19 [figure only]; 1858. 2: 26 [description]; (Rangel [Pinar del Río]); *Troschelviana* (*Troschelviana*) *chrysochasma* (Poey), *teste* Clench & Jacobson 1971b: 419.
- ciliata** Poey, *Helicina* 1852 (pl. 11). Mem. 1: 109, 119, pl. 11, figs. 5-8 (Trinidad [Las Villas]); *Emoda ciliata* (Poey), *teste* Clench & Jacobson 1971a: 110.
- claudicans** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1851 (pl. 7). Mem. 1: 100, 106, 444-446, pl. 7, figs. 8-11 (in insula Pinorum); *Chondrothyrella* (*Plicathyrella*) *claudicans claudicans* (Poey), *teste* Torre & Bartsch 1938: 311.
- coerulans** Poey, *Cylindrella* 1858. Mem. 2: 9, 37, pl. 1, fig. 14 (Guane, de rupibus elevatis pendens [Pinar del Río]); *Gongylostoma* (*Poeciloptis*) *coerulans* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1903: 253; 1941: 70.
- collare** (Poey MS) Torre, Bartsch & Morrison, **Farcimen seminudum** 1942: 18, pl. 4, figs. 7-9, La Cantarilla, San Juan de las Yeras, Santa Clara Province [Las Villas]; USNM 535909.
- comes** Poey, *Helix* 1858. Mem. 2: 29 (Insula Pinorum); *Cepolis* (*Cysticopsis*) *comes* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1894: 187.
- confertum** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1851 (pl. 8). Mem. 1: 99, 106, pl. 8, figs. 1-3 (no locality); synonym of *Chondropoma*

- (*Chondropomorus*) *canescens* (Pfeiffer 1851), *teste* Torre & Bartsch 1938: 367.
- contractus** Poey, *Bulimus* 1853. Mem. 1: 205, 212, pl. 26, figs. 19-21 (San Diego de los Baños [Pinar del Río]); synonym of *Opeas micra* (Orbigny 1835), *teste* Pilsbry 1906: 193-5.
- coronadoi** (Arango MS) Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1867. Rep. 2: 174 (Jaruco, en las isla Cuba); *Annularia* (*Annularops*) *coronadoi coronadoi* ([Arango] Poey), *teste* Torre & Bartsch 1941: 296.
- coronatum** (Poey MS) [*in*] Pfeiffer, *Ctenopoma* 1856. Malak. Blätt. 3: 59 (Cuba); [*in*] Pfeiffer 1856, Nov. Conch. 1: 96, pl. 26, figs. 17-19; 1858 (as *Cyclostoma*), Mem. 2: 24, pl. 1, figs. 11-12 (Managua, in terris Cl. Franc. Calderon; super rupes sylvarum umbrosas [Habana]); *Rhytidopoma coronatum* (Poey [*in*] Pfeiffer), *teste* Torre & Bartsch 1941: 151.
- decurrens** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1858. Mem. 2: 23 (no locality, subsequently given as Dubroc, immediately south of Punta Sabanilla, Matanzas, by Torre & Bartsch 1938: 352, pl. 31, fig. 11); *Chondropoma* (*Chondropoma*) *moestum decurrens* (Poey), *teste* Torre & Bartsch 1938: 352.
- denegatum** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1858. Mem. 2: 2, 23 (Matanzas, Cárdenas); synonym of *Rhytidopoma clathratum clathratum* (Gould 1842), *teste* Torre & Bartsch 1941: 161.
- dilatata** Poey, *Helicina* 1858. Mem. 2: 26 (Trinidad [Las Villas]); synonym of *Troschelviana* (*Microviana*) *petitiiana* (Orbigny 1842), *teste* Clench & Jacobson 1971b: 434.
- discors** Poey, *Cylindrella* 1858. Mem. 2: 9, 38. (Sierra de Guane [Pinar del Río]); *Gongylostoma* (*Poecilopistis*) *discors* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1903: 250; 1941: 70.
- dissimulans** Poey, *Helicina* 1858. Mem. 2: 35, pl. 4, figs. 8-9 [8-10] (Guane, in montibus [Pinar del Río]); *Alcadia* (*Penisoltia*) *dissimulans* (Poey), *teste* Boss & Jacobson 1973: 334.

- elliotti** Poey, *Cylindrella* 1858. Mem. 2: 9, 37, pl. 5, figs. 1-4 (Guane [Pinar del Río]), *Gongylostoma* (*Callonia*) *elliotti* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1903: 200.
- elongata** (Poey MS) [*in*] Pfeiffer, *Truncatella* 1856. Monographia Auriculaceorum Viventium 1: 193 (in provincia orientali insulae Cubae); Poey 1858, Mem. 2: 25, pl. 2, figs. 23-24 (Holguín [Oriente]); *Geomelania* (*Merrilliana*) *elongata* (Pfeiffer), *teste* Clench & Turner 1948: 182.
- exacuta** Poey, *Helicina* 1851 (pl. 5). Mem. 1: 114, 120, pl. 5, figs. 7-9 (en las lomas de Cayajabos [Pinar del Río]); synonym of *Troschelviana* (*Cubaviana*) *pyramidalis* (Sowerby 1842), *teste* Clench & Jacobson 1971b: 424.
- fabreana** (Poey MS) Pfeiffer, *Cylindrella* 1860. Malak. Blätt, 6 (for 1859): 96, footnote (Seborucal de San Antonio [Havana]); Poey, 1861. Mem. 2: 405 (name only): *Gongylostoma* (*Esochara*) *fabreana* ('Poey' Pfeiffer), *teste* Pilsbry 1903: 190.
- fossulata** Poey, *Helicina* 1858. Mem. 2: 25 (Trinidad [Las Villas]); *Emoda ciliata* (Poey), *teste* Clench & Jacobson 1971a: 110.
- francisca** Poey, *Limnaea* [*sic*] 1858. Mem. 2: 9, 32 (Güines [Havana]); synonym of *Lymnaea columella* (Say), *teste* Hubendick 1951: 188.
- fuscolabiata** Poey, *Helix* 1858. Mem. 2: 7, 29, new name for *H. subfusca* Poey (1853) (*q.v.*), *non* (Beck MS) Pfeiffer 1848; *Cepolis* (*Hemitrochus*) *fuscolabiata* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1894: 184.
- gigas** Poey, *Stenogyra* 1854. Mem. 1: 395 (name only); 1858. 2: 8 (listed as a synonym of *S. maximus* (Poey), *nomen nudum*).
- gonostoma** (Gundlach MS) Poey, *Helicina* 1858. Mem. 2: 87 (San Juan de Letran, prope Trinidad [Las Villas]); *Alcadia* (*Penisoltia*) *gonostoma* (Poey), *teste* Boss & Jacobson 1973: 336, pl. 5, figs. 1-3.
- gouldianum** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1854. Mem. 1: 419 (Matanzas), 1858. 2: 43-44; *Chondropoma* (*Chondropoma*) *pictum gouldianum* (Poey), Torre & Bartsch 1938: 337.

- gracilis** Poey, *Helix* 1865. Rep. 1: 69 (San Juan de los Remedios y en el Bayamo); *Hojeda gracilis* (Poey) *teste* Aguayo & Jaume 1947: no. 29.
- gracillima** Poey, *Cylindrella* 1853. Mem. 1: 202, 211, pl. 12, figs. 1-3 (San José de las Lajas [Las Villas]); *Gongylostoma* (*Tetrentodon*) *gracillima* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1903: 270.
- guanensis** Poey, *Helix* 1858. Mem. 2: 35, 91, pl. 4, figs. 11-14 (Guane [Pinar del Río]); *Zachrysia* (*Chrysius*) *guanensis* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1929: 586.
- guantanamensis** Poey, *Helix* 1858. Mem. 2: 27, pl. 3, figs. 8-9 (Guantánamo [Oriente]); *Zachrysia* (*Auritesta*) *guantanamensis* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1929: 586.
- gundlachiana** Poey, *Cylindrella* 1858. Mem. 2: 9, new name for *C. adamsiana* Poey 1854, *non* Pfeiffer 1851; *Brachypodella* (*Gyraxis*) *gundlachiana* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1904: 60, pl. 62, figs. 24, 25; pl. 64, fig. 8.
- gutierrezzi** Poey, *Helix* 1854. Mem. 1: 411, pl. 25, figs. 5-8, 12 (en Baracoa y en Santiago de Cuba); as var. of *Helix* (*Caracolus*) *marginella* Gmelin 1789, *teste* Pilsbry 1889: 123; 1894: 93 as *Pleurodonte* (*Caracolus*). Note: Arango (1879: 74) synonymized *gutierrezzi* with *Helix* (*Caracolus*) *sagemon* (Beck).
- helicoides** (Gundlach MS) Poey, *Paludinella* 1865. Rep. 1: 70 (en el litoral de Cárdenas [Matanzas]), *Paludinella* (*Nanivitrea*) *helicoides* (Poey), Wenz (1938): 633.
- hians** Poey, *Helicina* 1851 (pl. 5). Mem. 1: 113, 120, pl. 5, figs. 1-3 (en las altas montañas de Trinidad [Las Villas]) *Troschelviana* (*Microviana*) *hians* (Poey), *teste* Clench & Jacobson 1971b: 431.
- honestum** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1851 (pl. 7). Mem. 1: 103, 106, pl. 7, figs. 1-4 (en la loma de Almendares, á tres leguas de la Habana); *Rhytidopoma honestum honestum* (Poey), *teste* Torre & Bartsch 1941: 151.
- illustre** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1858. Mem. 2: 33, 89 (in montibus Trinitariis [Las Villas]); synonym of *Troschelvindex candeana candeana* (Orbigny 1842) *teste* Torre & Bartsch 1941: 331.

- incrustata** Poey, *Helix* 1852 (pl. 12). Mem. 1: 208, 212, pl. 12, figs. 11-16 (Puentes Grandes y . . . Santa Cruz de los Pinos [Havana]); *Thysanophora incrustata* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1894: 57-58; Aguayo & Jaime 1947: no. 86
- incultum** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1851 (pl. 8). Mem. 1: 98, 106, pl. 8, figs. 4-5 (not 3) (en las montañas de Trinidad [Las Villas]); *Troschelvindex* (*T.*) *inculta* (Poey), *teste* Torre & Bartsch 1941: 331.
- infanda** (Shuttleworth MS) Poey, *Pupa* 1858. Mem. 2: 29, 60 (no locality) (Punta Gorda hasta Punta de Guanos, en Matanzas [Arango 1879: 100]); *Cerion infanda* (Poey), *teste* Clench 1957: 149.
- johannis** Poey, *Polygyra* 1858. Mem. 2: 6 (name only); 2: 36 (as *Helix*), pl. 4, figs. 15-17 (Guane . . . la catalina prope Guane [Pinar del Río]); *non* Mortillet 1853, renamed *poeyi* by Aguayo & Jaime 1947: no. 5; *Polygyra* (*Daedalochila*) *poeyi*, *teste* Aguayo & Jaime 1947: no. 5.
- jugulata** Poey, *Helicina* 1858. Mem. 2: 34, pl. 4, figs. 3-4 (Guane [Pinar del Río]; lectotype, MCZ 73780, selected by Clench & Jacobson 1971b: 422); *Troschelviana* (*T.*) *jugulata* (Poey), *teste* Clench & Jacobson 1971b: 422.
- juliana** Poey, *Helix* 1853. Mem. 1: 208, 212, pl. 25, figs. 13-16 (Cabo Cruz, donde termina la Sierra-Maestra [Oriente]); synonym of *Cepolis* (*Coryda*) *dennisoni* (Pfeiffer, 1853), *teste* Pilsbry 1894: 181.
- laetum** (Gutierrez MS) Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1858. Mem. 2: 33, pl. 4, fig. 1 (Jibara (Gibara) [Oriente]); *Chondropoma* (*Ch.*) *laetum* (Poey), *teste* Torre and Bartsch 1938: 359.
- lembeyana** Poey, *Helicina* 1854. Mem. 1: 420, pl. 33, figs. 20-24 (no locality); *Helicina lembeyana* Poey, *teste* Arango 1879: 55 who added the locality, Punta de San Juan de los Perros.
- lepida** Poey, *Helix* 1853. Mem. 1: 209, 212, pl. 26, figs. 6-10 (en la costa del Sud), *non* Reuss 1849; synonym of

- Hemitrochus lucipeta* (Poey 1854), *teste* Pilsbry 1889: 32.
- lirata** Poey, *Truncatella* 1858. Mem. 2: 25, 89 (Jibara [Gibara] prope Holguín [Oriente]; cotypes MCZ 181277 and 158267); *Geomelania* (*Merrilliana*) *lirata* (Poey), *teste* Clench & Turner 1948: 182.
- lucida** Poey, *Achatina* 1852 (pl. 12). Mem. 1: 207, 212, pl. 12, figs. 30-31 (en Matanzas, cerca del Río Canimar); synonym of *Opeas micra* (Orbigny 1835), *teste* Pilsbry 1906: 195.
- lucipeta** Poey, *Helix* 1854. Mem. 1: 447; 1858. 2: 51. New name for *picturata* Poey 1853, *non* C. B. Adams 1849; *Hemitrochus lucipeta* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1889: 32.
- luteoapicata** Poey, *Helicina* 1854. Mem. 1: 394, 446. Invalid emendation of *H. luteopunctata* Poey 1851, synonym of *Troschelviana* (*Cubaviana*) *scopulorum* (Morelet 1849), *teste* Clench & Jacobson 1971b: 428.
- luteopunctata** Poey, *Helicina* 1851 (pl. 5). Mem. 1: 115, 120, pl. 5, figs. 10-12 (no locality), synonym of *Troschelviana* (*Cubaviana*) *scopulorum* (Morelet 1849), *teste* Clench & Jacobson 1971b: 428.
- mactum** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1852. Mem. 1: 97, 393, 444; 1854. 2: 4 (no locality); *Annularia* (*Annularita*) *majuscula macta* (Poey) from Rangel, Pinar del Río, *teste* Torre & Bartsch 1941: 325.
- macta** Poey, *Succinea* 1858. Mem. 2: 61 (Cuzco, N. de la Paz y Morejón [Pinar del Río]); *Succinea macta* Poey, *teste* Aguayo & Jaume 1947: no. 84.
- maculifera** (Gutierrez MS) Poey, *Helix* 1858. Mem. 2: 28, pl. 2, figs. 1-5 (Santa Cruz . . . Puerto Príncipe [Camagüey]); *Cepolis* (*Hemitrochus*) *maculifera* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1894: 185.
- mani** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1851 (pl. 7). Mem. 1: 393, 404 (as *Megalomastoma*), pl. 7 (as *Cyclostoma*), figs. 19-22; pl. 13, figs. 23-24 (en la loma de Rangel, cerca de Santa Cruz [Pinar del Río]); *Farcimen* (*Farcimen*) *mani* (Poey), *teste* Torre *et al.* 1942: 30.

- marielinus** Poey, *Bulimus* 1852 (pl. 12). Mem. 1: 204, pl. 12, figs. 32-33 (Banes [Oriente]); synonym of *Drymaeus dominicus* (Reeve 1850), *teste* Pilsbry 1899: 3.
- maxima** Poey, *Stenogyra* 1854. Mem. 1: 422, pl. 34, figs. 9-11 (Cuba); *Obeliscus (Stenogyra) maximus* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1906: 260.
- mayarina** Poey, *Helicina* 1854. Mem. 1: 417, pl. 34, figs. 6-8 (Mayari [Oriente]), *Emoda mayarina mayarina* (Poey), *teste* Clench & Jacobson 1971a: 117.
- modesta** Poey, *Cylindrella* 1858. Mem. 2: 9, 93 (Pan de Matanzas [Matanzas]); *Gongylostoma (Tetrentodon) camoensis* var. *modesta* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1903: 275.
- neglecta** (Arango MS) Poey, *Vertigo* 1858. Mem. 2: 30, pl. 2, figs. 17-18 (prope Cárdenas [Matanzas]); synonym of *Vertigo ovata* Say 1822, *teste* Aguayo & Jaume 1950: no. 662.
- newcombiana** Poey, *Helix* 1858. Mem. 2: 7 (*nomen nudum*), 28 (in synonymy of *velasqueziana* Poey); synonym of *Hemitrochus lucipeta* (Poey 1854), *teste* Pilsbry 1889: 32.
- nigrata** Poey, *Melania* 1858. Mem. 2: 33 (San Juan de los Remedios . . . quoque in montibus Trinitariis [Las Villas]); *Pachychilus nigratus* (Poey), *teste* Aguayo & Jaume 1947: no. 41.
- nobilis** Poey, *Succinea* 1853. Mem. 1: 210, 213, pl. 26, figs. 25-26 (no locality); *Succinea nobilis* Poey, *teste* Aguayo & Jaume 1947: no. 85.
- nobilitatum** (Gundlach MS) Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1858. Mem. 2: 87, pl. 8, figs. 23-25 (Enramada, Santiago de Cuba), *Tudora (Ramsdenia) nobilitata nobilitata* (Poey), *teste* Torre and Bartsch 1941: 259.
- nodulatum** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1851 (pl. 5). Mem. 1: 104, 106, pl. 5, figs. 21-23 (en la cueva de Cotilla [Matanzas]); *Rhytidopoma nodulatum nodulatum* (Poey), *teste* Torre & Bartsch 1941: 153.
- notata** Poey, *Helix* 1858. Mem. 2: 94, 434 (1861), new name for *H. johannis* Poey 1858, *non* Mortillet 1853; *Poly-*

- gyra* (*Daedalochila*) *poeyi* Aguayo & Jaume 1947: no. 5.
- nubila** Poey, *Cylindrella* 1858. Mem. 2: 38, pl. 1, fig. 25 (Paso Real Guane [Pinar del Río]); *Gongylostoma* (*Badiofaux*) *nubila* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1903: 258; Pilsbry 1941: 70.
- ochracea** Poey, *Helicina* 1852. Mem. 1: 112, 119, pl. 11, figs. 1-4 (Baracoa [Oriente]); synonym of *Emoda silacea* (Morelet 1849), *teste* Clench & Jacobson 1971a: 104.
- ornata** Poey, *Melania* 1854. Mem. 1: 422, pl. 33, figs. 5-6 (Vuelta Abajo cerca de Santa Cruz [Pinar del Río]); *non* Michaud 1828, renamed *torrei* Aguayo 1935: 115; *Heminsinus cubanius torrei*, *teste* Aguayo 1935: 115.
- pallidus** Poey, *Ancylus* 1858. Mem. 2: 32, pl. 2, figs. 13-14 (Bejucal [Havana]); synonym of *Hebetancylus havanensis* (Pfeiffer 1839), *teste* Aguayo 1946: 60.
- paralela** Poey, *Helix* 1858. Mem. 2: 88 (Guane [Pinar del Río]); *Jeanneretia* (*Jeanneretia*) *parraiana paralela* (Poey), *teste* Clench and Aguayo 1951: 85.
- paucispira** Poey, *Helix* 1858. Mem. 2: 7, 13 (Guisa . . . Santiago de Cuba [Oriente]); *Austroselenites* (*Haplomena*) *paucispira* (Poey), *teste* Aguayo & Jaume 1947: no. 14.
- pazensis** Poey, *Helix* 1854. Mem. 1: 410, pl. 83 [33], figs 2-3 (Oriente); synonym of *Helix* (*Caracolus*) *marginella* Gmelin 1789, var. *rostrata* Pfeiffer, *teste* Pilsbry 1889: 124; 1894: 93 as *Pleurodonte* (*Caracolus*). Note: Arango (1879: 74) synonymized *pazensis* with *Helix* (*Caracolus*) *sagemon* (Beck).
- pelliculata** 'Gundlach' Poey, *Helix* 1858. Mem. 2: 7 (name only). *Cepolis* (*Cysticopsus*) *pemphigodes* (Pfeiffer, 1846), *teste* Pilsbry 1894: 187.
- penicillata** Poey, *Helix* 1858. Mem. 2: 27, pl. 1, figs. 6-10 (Trinidad [Las Villas]), *non* Gould 1842; synonym of *Hemitrochus lucipeta* (Poey 1851), *teste* Pilsbry 1889: 32.

- pennicillata** Poey, *Helix* 1858. Mem. 2: 51, error for *pennicillata* Poey.
- pfeifferianum** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1854. Mem. 1: 419; 1858. 2: 44 (no locality); Guane, Pinar del Río (Arango 1879); *Chondropoma* (*Chondropoma*) *pfeifferianum* (*pfeifferianum*) (Poey), teste Torre and Bartsch 1938: 331.
- picturata** Poey, *Helix* 1853. Mem. 1: 209, 212, pl. 26, figs. 1-5 (de la costa del Sud) non C. B. Adams 1849; synonym of *Hemitrochus lucipeta* (Poey 1854), teste Pilsbry 1889: 32.
- Pineria** Poey 1854. Mem. 1: 428 (type-species, *Pineria beathiana* Poey 1854, subsequent designation Albers and von Martens 1861: 293 [Isle of Pines]).
- plicata** Poey, *Cylindrella* 1858. Mem. 2: 31, pl. 2, figs. 9-10 (no locality); Lomas de Candela, Guines, Habana; *Gongylostoma* (*Tetrentodon*) *plicata* (Poey), teste Pilsbry 1903: 277.
- politula** Poey, *Helicina* 1851 (pl. 5). Mem. 1: 113, 120, pl. 5, figs. 4-6 (la cordillera frente á Santa Cruz, en tiérras de D. Francisco Adolfo Sauville [Pinar del Río]); synonym of *Troschelvana* (*Cubaviana*) *pyramidalis* (Sowerby 1842), teste Clench & Jacobson, 1971b: 424.
- procax** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1851 (pl. 7). Mem. 1: 104, 106, pl. 7, figs. 12-14 (Cuba), *Adamsiella* (*Cubadamsiella*) *procax* (Poey), teste Torre & Bartsch 1942: 243.
- procer** Poey, *Megalomastoma* 1854. Mem. 1: 393, 404, pl. 13, figs. 12-18 (as *Cyclostoma tortum* var.) *Farcimen* (*Farcimen*) *procer* (Poey), teste Torre et al. 1942: 38.
- rangelinum** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1851 (pl. 8). Mem. 1: 98, 106, pl. 8, figs. 13-19 (Sierra de Rangel [Pinar del Río]); *Tudorina rangelina* (Poey), teste Torre & Bartsch 1941: 280.
- redfieldiana** (Poey MS) [*in*] Arango, *Helix* 1879: 74, *nomen nudum*.
- remota** Poey, *Helicina* 1858. Mem. 2: 87, pl. 8, fig. 26 (Guane, Montem Cubae occidentalem [Pinar del Río]); synonym of *Ustronia acuminata* (Poey), teste Clench & Jacobson 1971b: 415.

- retracta** Poey, *Helicina* 1852. Mem. 1: 116, 120, pl. 12, figs. 22-26 (Cayajabos [Pinar del Río]); synonym of *Alcadia (Idesa) rotunda* (Orbigny 1842), *teste* Boss & Jacobson 1973: 323.
- revictum** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1854. Mem. 1: 393, error for *revinctum* Poey.
- revinctum** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1851 (pl. 5). Mem. 1: 99, 106, pl. 5, figs. 24-27 (en la punta de San Juan de los Perros [Las Villas]); *Chondropoma (Chondropomorus) revinctum revinctum* (Poey), *teste* Torre & Bartsch 1938: 364.
- rotundatum** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1854. Mem. 1: 419, pl. 34, figs. 19-21 (entre Santa Cruz y Bahía Honda [Pinar del Río]); *Tudora (Eutudorex) rotundata* (Poey), *teste* Torre and Bartsch 1941: 252.
- rubrocincta** Poey, *Helicina* 1854. Mem. 1: 417, pl. 33, figs. 16-19 (probablemente en el departamento oriental); synonym of *Emoda pulcherrima* (Lea 1834), *teste* Clench & Jacobson 1971a: 107.
- rufo-apicata** Poey, *Helix* 1858. Mem. 2: 29 (Jibara [Gibara, Oriente]); *Cepolis (Hemitrochus) rufoapicata* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1894: 185.
- sagebieni** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1858. Mem. 2: 33 (Guane [Pinar del Río]); *Chondropometes (Chondrothyroma) sagebieni sagebieni* (Poey), *teste* Torre & Bartsch 1938: 217.
- saxosa** Poey, *Cylindrella* 1858. Mem. 2: 31, 61, pl. 3, figs. 10-11 (Mons Rangelinus [Pinar del Río]); *Gongylostoma (Liocallonia) saxosa* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1903: 206.
- scabrosa** Poey, *Helix* 1854. Mem. 1: 421, pl. 34, figs. 1-5; 1858. Mem. 2: 57, 67, pl. 6, fig. 13 (Trinidad [Las Villas]); *Zachrysia (Chrysius) scabrosa* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1929: 586.
- sculpta** Poey, *Pulpa* [*sic*] 1858. Mem. 2: 30, pl. 2, fig. 22 (Cubana); northern coast of Pinar del Río; *Cerion sculpta* (Poey), *teste* Clench 1957: 163.

- seminudum** Poey, *Megalomastoma* 1854. Mem. 1: 393, 405 (en Trinidad [Las Villas]); *Farcimen* (*Farcimen*) *seminudum* (Poey), *teste* Torre *et al.* 1942: 17 ff. (pl. 4, figs. 22-24 illustrates the nominate subspecies).
- sepulcralis** Poey, *Bulimus* 1852 (pl. 12). Mem. 1: 203, 211, pl. 12, figs. 27-29 (Habana); *Bulimulus* (*Bulimulus*) *sepulcralis* (Poey), *teste* Aguayo & Jaume 1948: no. 427.
- shuttleworthiana** Poey, *Cylindrella* 1858. Mem. 2: 31, pl. 1, fig. 24 (Almirante . . . prope Managua [Havana]); *Gongylostoma* (*Pycnoptychia*) *shuttleworthiana* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1903: 196.
- solenatum** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1851. Mem. 1: pl. 7, figs. 17-18; 1861. Mem. 2: 435; synonym of *Farcimen* (*Farcimen*) *auriculatum auriculatum* (Orbigny), *teste* Torre *et al.* 1942: 25.
- stellata** (Velasquez MS) Poey, *Helicina* 1851 (pl. 5). Mem. 1: 117, 120, pl. 5, figs. 18-20 (en la Isla de Pinos, sobre la Sierra de Casas (*sic*), falda del sud); *Priotrocharella stellata* (Poey), *teste* Clench & Jacobson 1970: 70. Note: The actual habitat is the neighboring Sierra de Caballos (Clench & Jacobson, *ibid*).
- strangulata** Poey, *Cylindrella* 1858. Mem. 2: 31, pl. 1, figs. 20-22 (Güines, Loma de Candela [Havana]); *Gongylostoma* (*Esochara*) *strangulata* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1903: 189.
- strictus** Poey, *Bulimus* 1853. Mem. 1: 205, 212, pl. 26, figs. 16-18 (no locality) (Manzanilla, Bayamo, Cabo Cruz . . . Isla de Pinos [Arango 1879: 91]); *Obeliscus* (*Stenogyra*) *strictus* (Poey), *teste* Aguayo & Jaume 1950: no. 10.
- subdepressa** Poey, *Helicina* 1854. Mem. 1: 420, pl. 34, figs. 22-26 (Cojimar [Havana]); *Helicina subglobulosa subdepressa* Poey, *teste* Wagner 1907-1911: 332.
- subfusca** Poey, *Helix* 1853. Mem. 1: 210, 213, pl. 26, figs. 11-15 (en la costa del Sud), *non* (Beck MS) Pfeiffer 1848, renamed *fuscolabiata* (*q.v.*); *Cepolis* (*Hemitrochus*) *fuscolabiata* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1894: 184.

- subglobulosa** Poey, *Helicina* 1852. Mem. 1: 115, 120, pl. 12, figs. 17-21 (Trinidad [Las Villas]); *Helicina subglobulosa* Poey, *teste* Freire & Alayo 1946: 66.
- subita** Poey, *Cylindrella* 1858. Mem. 2: 32, pl. 3, figs. 12-13 (no locality); synonym of *Gongylostoma* (*Gongylostoma*) *planospira* (Pfeiffer 1855), *teste* Pilsbry 1903: 224.
- subunguiculata** Poey, *Helicina* 1858. Mem. 2: 34 (Sierra de Guane [Pinar del Río]; lectotype, MCZ 73672, selected by Clench & Jacobson 1968: 14, pl. 4, fig. 4); *Viana regina subunguiculata* (Poey), *teste* Clench & Jacobson 1968: 14.
- tenuis** (Gundlach MS) Poey, *Succinea* 1858. Mem. 2: 88, pl. 8, figs. 21-22 (in montis Trinitariis [Las Villas]); *Succinea tenuis* Poey, *teste* Freire & Alayo 1946: 66.
- terebra** Poey, *Pineria* 1854. Mem. 1: 429, pl. 34, figs. 12-16 (Sierra de Casas, Isla de Pinos); *Pineria terebra* Poey, *teste* Arango 1879: 86; Aguayo & Jaume 1947: no. 284.
- titanica** Poey, *Helicina* 1852. Mem. 1: 110, 119, pl. 11, figs. 13-16 (Las Costas de Baracoa [Oriente]); *Emoda pulcherrima titanica* (Poey), *teste* Clench & Jacobson 1971a: 108.
- torquatum** (Gutierrez MS) Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1858. Mem. 2: 34, pl. 4, fig. 2 (Cienfuegos [Las Villas]); *Tudora* (*Eutudorops*) *torquata* (Poey), *teste* Torre & Bartsch 1941: 249.
- tractum** (Gundlach MS) Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1858. Mem. 2: 4 *nomen nudum*; 1858. (Gundlach MS) Pfeiffer, Malak. Blätt. 5: 45 (Guisa, Oriente); *Annularia* (*Troschelvindex*) *tracta* ([Gundlach MS] Poey), *teste* Torre & Bartsch 1941: 327. Note: *tractum* must be attributed to Pfeiffer.
- trinitaria** (Gundlach MS) Poey, *Achatina* 1858. Mem. 2: 36, pl. 2, fig. 11 [pl. 8, fig. 27] (in montibus Trinitariis [Las Villas]); *Varicella trinitaria* (Poey), *teste* Pilsbry 1907-8: 113.

- ungula** Poey, *Megalomastoma* 1858. Mem. 2: 24, pl. 3, figs. 1-4 (Santiago de Cuba), *Farcimen (Farcimen) ungula ungula* (Poey), teste Torre et al. 1942: 9.
- velasqueziana** Poey, *Helix* 1858. Mem. 2: 28, pl. 1, figs. 1-5 (Santiago de Cuba); *Hemitrochus lucipeta* var. *velasqueziana* (Poey), teste Pilsbry 1889: 32.
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- venusta** Poey, *Pupa* 1858. Mem. 2: 30 (Cuba); *Cerion venusta* (Poey), teste Clench 1957: 167.
- verecundum** Poey, *Cyclostoma* 1851 (pl. 7). Mem. 1: 102, 106, pl. 7, figs. 5-7 (San Diego de los Baños [Pinar del Río]); synonym of *Chondrothyretes shuttleworthi* (Pfeiffer 1851), teste Torre & Bartsch 1938: 273.

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